

# Concurrent Session 1: "State Policies and Examples of Best Practices in Principal Evaluation"

Alyssa Ford-Heywood, Pittsburgh Public Schools Steve Kimball, Wisconsin Center for Education Research

June 2, 2011

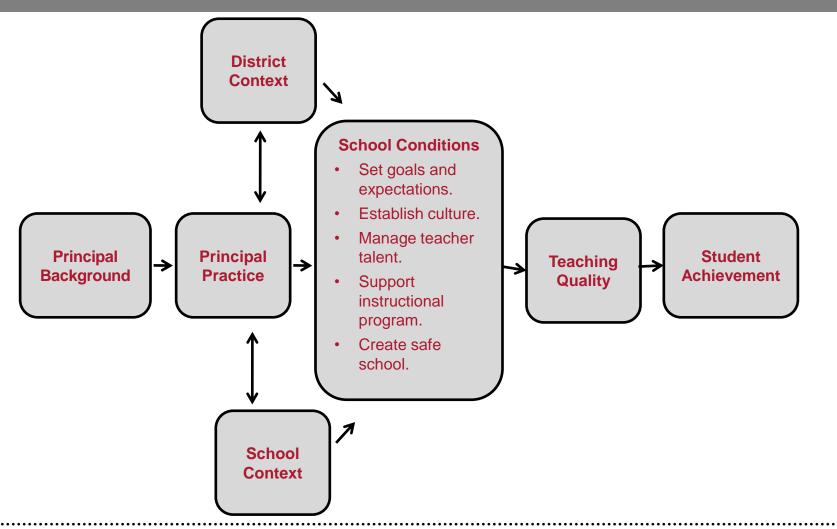




#### Principal Evaluation Research and Design: Key Questions Addressed by This Session

- What are the purposes of evaluation systems?
- What should be assessed?
- What are some measurement approaches?
- How will practice and outcome measures be combined for overall evaluation?

#### **A Framework for Principal Impact**



# What Are the Purposes of Evaluation Systems? Formative and Summative

#### **Formative**

- Formal or informal formative assessment provides opportunities to receive and use feedback about practice so that principals have opportunities to improve practice.
  - Walkthroughs by coaches or other staff, with feedback given
  - Data committee meetings with district staff
  - Surveys about instructional leadership or performance (e.g., VAL-ED, Comprehensive Assessment on Leadership for Learning [CALL], parent surveys)
  - Coach or mentor feedback
  - Professional development feedback

#### **Summative**

 A formal and final assessment of principal performance that involves some scoring and reflection on performance.



#### What Should Be Assessed?

- Competencies: The knowledge, skills, and abilities leaders need to possess or develop to meet school and district performance objectives.
- Outcomes: Measurable individual and organizational results that leaders are expected to achieve.

#### What Are Some Measurement Approaches?

#### A Standards-Based Evaluation

- Explicit standards for what principals should know and do
- Rubrics specifying levels of performance and related behaviors
- Multiple evidence sources
  - Observations, portfolio, or document reviews
  - 360-degree leadership quality assessments (e.g., VAL-ED, CALL)
  - School climate surveys (e.g., Working Conditions Survey, school climate surveys)
- Evaluator training for consistency and useful feedback

#### What Are Some Measurement Approaches?

#### **Outcomes**

#### **Student Achievement on Tests**

- State and district assessments
- Attainment, gain, value-added

#### **Other Outcomes**

- Graduation, attendance, retention rates (teacher and student), college readiness
- Teacher and parent surveys (climate)

# How Will Practice and Outcomes Measures Be Combined for Overall Evaluation?

| Domain                                | Dimensions  | Measurement  | Rating    |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|-----------|
| Leadership<br>Development             | <ul> <li>PD Participation</li> <li>Successful Completion of<br/>Personal PD Plan</li> <li>Mentoring/coaching other<br/>school leaders</li> </ul>          | <ul> <li>District &amp; school PD records</li> <li>Indicators</li> <li>Records of mentoring/ coaching activities &amp; ratings by mentees</li> </ul>   | 1-4 (20%) |
| Leadership<br>Practice and<br>Quality | <ul><li>Instructional</li><li>Human Capital</li><li>Community</li><li>Building Management</li></ul>   | <ul> <li>Evaluator judgments based on<br/>evidence &amp; rubrics describing 4<br/>performance levels</li> <li>360 degree tool</li> </ul>   | 1-4 (20%) |
| Teaching<br>Conditions                | <ul> <li>School Climate</li> <li>Retention of Effective<br/>Teachers</li> <li>Implement District<br/>Instructional Strategies</li> </ul>                  | <ul> <li>Teacher/Student climate survey</li> <li>Retention rate of high value-added teachers</li> <li>Monthly walk-throughs by district program specialists</li> </ul>   | 1-4 (20%) |
| Student<br>Achievement                | <ul> <li>School Productivity</li> <li>Improvement in Attainment</li> <li>Improvement in Graduation<br/>Rate</li> <li>Achievement Gap Reduction</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>School value-added</li> <li>Increase in attainment on state assessments</li> <li>Increase in graduation rate</li> <li>Increase in proficient/advanced scores for sub-groups with lower initial proficiency</li> </ul> | 1-4 (40%) |

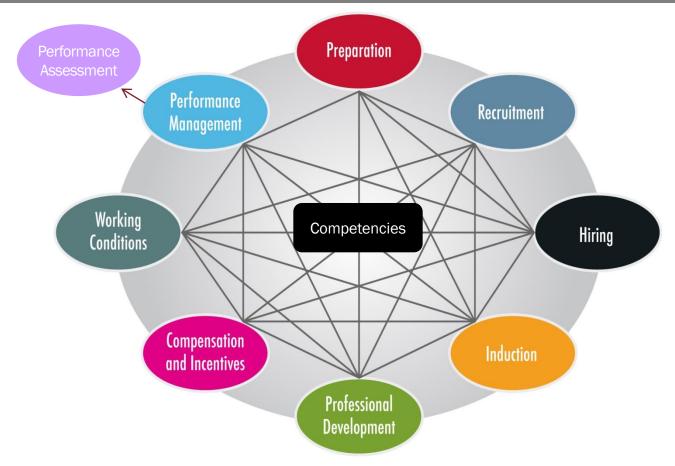


# What Process Can Combine Practice and Outcome Measures for Overall Evaluation?

#### **Performance Management**

- Goal-setting sessions between principal and evaluator with timeline for meeting goals
- Agreed upon, multiple measures for goal completion (qualitative and quantitative), i.e., scorecard
- Formative feedback, coaching, and targeted professional development
- Evaluation of practice and outcomes
- Consequences based on results (remediation, award, advancement)

#### The Big Picture: Human Capital Management



Adapted from page 6 of *Managing Educator Talent: A Framework for District and State Policymakers* (Version 2.1) by Ellen Behrstock, Cassandra Meyer, Sara Wraight, and Monica Bhatt. Copyright © 2009 Learning Point Associates, an affiliate of American Institutes for Research. Adapted with permission.



# Pittsburgh Public Schools PULSE Program: Rubrics

### Pittsburgh Urban Leadership System for Excellence (PULSE):

- Recruitment
- Training
- Support
- Evaluation
- Improvement
- Compensation



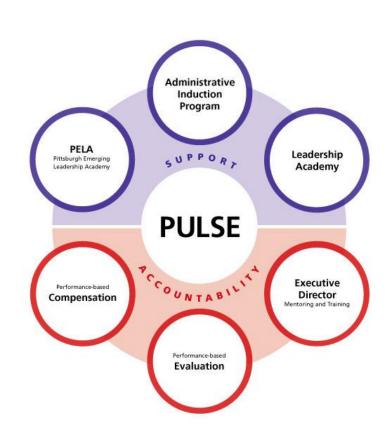
The Connection to the District's Strategic Plan for Leadership



# Pittsburgh Public Schools PULSE Program: Human Capital Alignment

#### **PULSE Components**

- Pittsburgh Emerging Leadership Academy (PELA)
- Administrative Induction Program
- Leadership Academy
- Assistant Superintendent Mentoring and Training
- Performance-Based Evaluation
- Performance-Based Compensation



# Pittsburgh Public Schools PULSE Program: Performance-Based Evaluation

#### Pittsburgh Performance Standard Rubric

- Seven standards of the rubric are based on the Interstate School Leaders Licensure Consortium (ISLLC) standards.
  - Standards focus on learning, teaching, and creation of rich learning environments.
- The rubric is designed to evaluate performance on four levels instead of satisfactory and unsatisfactory.
  - New ratings include rudimentary, emerging, proficient, and accomplished.

### Pittsburgh Public Schools PULSE Program: Performance-Based Evaluation

#### **System Features**

- Principals are evaluated at the mid-semester and at the end of the year.
- Evaluations differentiate between novice and experienced principals.
- Process considers self-assessment, assessments from assistant superintendents, and evidence collected by both principals and assistant superintendents.
- Principals receive a rating of rudimentary, emerging, proficient, or accomplished on each of the 27 components.

### Pittsburgh Public Schools PULSE Program: Performance-Based Evaluation

#### **Evidence Collection**

#### **Assistant Superintendents**

 60 percent of assistant superintendents' time is spent in the schools observing practices and collecting evidence.

#### **Principals**

 Collect evidence for both themselves and their assistant principals.

# Pittsburgh Public Schools PULSE Program: Rubric Example and Activity

- Review the rubric.
  - 1. What is it measuring?
  - 2. What type of evidence is needed to support the rubric component?
- Discuss 1 and 2 with partner. Do you agree?
- Report out to larger group.

#### Pittsburgh Example Scoring Rubric

**Standard 2: The Culture of Teaching and Learning**: A school administrator is an educational leader who promotes the success of all students by advocating, nurturing, and sustaining a school culture and instructional program conducive to student learning and staff professional growth.

| PERFORMANCE LEVEL |  |  |   |   |  |  |
|-------------------|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| Component         | Rudim entary   | Emerging   | Proficient  | Accomplished  |  |  |
| 2a Maintaining a  | There is little or no evidence that the school leader/district leader:  • Knows and holds teachers accountable for knowing and applying principles of effective instruction in teaching students  • Has a working knowledge of district's curriculum design, implementation, evaluation and refinement  • Supports the achievement of all students and staff and promotes, recognizes, and | Emerging  There is limited evidence that the school leader/district leader:  • Knows and holds teachers accountable for knowing and applying principles of effective instruction in teaching students  • Has a working knowledge of district's curriculum design, implementation, evaluation and refinement  • Supports the achievement of all students and staff and promotes, recognizes, and celebrates these | Proficient  There is clear evidence that the school leader/district leader:  • Knows and holds teachers accountable for knowing and applying principles of effective instruction in teaching students  • Has a working knowledge of district's curriculum design, implementation, evaluation and refinement  • Supports the achievement of all students and staff and promotes, recognizes, and | There is clear, convincing, and consistent evidence that the school leader/district leader:  • Knows and holds teachers accountable for knowing and applying principles of effective instruction in teaching students • Has a working knowledge of district's curriculum design, implementation, evaluation and refinement • Supports the achievement of all students and staff and promotes, |  |  |
|                   | accomplishments throughout the school year Protects the teaching and learning process from issues that distract from instruction and student learning  throughout the learning proces distract from in student learnin Fully implemer  | learning process from issues that distract from instruction and student learning   | celebrates these efforts and accomplishments throughout the school year  • Protects the teaching and learning process from issues that distract from instruction and student learning  • Fully implements district or program initiatives and curricula   | recognizes, and celebrates these efforts and accomplishments throughout the school year  Protects the teaching and learning process from issues that distract from instruction and student learning  Fully implements district or program initiatives and curricula   |  |  |



# Pittsburgh Public Schools PULSE Program: Performance-Based Compensation

# Recognizes and rewards the contributions of "top performers."

- Compensation is no longer rewarded based on seniority.
- Principals are compensated based on their performance and student achievement outcomes.
  - Achievement bonus
  - Performance increment

## Pittsburgh Public Schools PULSE Program: Performance-Based Pay

#### **Bonus Structure**

#### **Achievement Bonus**

- Based on demonstrating growth in student achievement
- One-time payment up to \$10,000

#### **Performance Increment**

- Maximum increment of \$2,000
- Becomes part of the base pay

Maximum eligible payout: \$12,000

# Pittsburgh Public Schools PULSE Program: Performance-Based Pay

#### **Measures Used for Achievement Bonus**

- Based on demonstrating growth in student achievement
  - VAM
    - State and Local Assessment Outcomes
    - Specific to school configuration

# Pittsburgh Public Schools: Principal Performance Evaluation

#### Impact of Ratings

- Salary increases
- Assessment of continued placement in a principal position
  - Demotion
  - Resignation
  - Retirement
- Assessment of needs for additional support and professional development

# Pittsburgh Public Schools: Principal Performance Evaluation

#### Revisions and Their Impact Refinement of the Rubric

- Reduced number of focused components
- Focus on teaching and learning environment and human capital
- Principals now able to focus efforts on the areas that have been found to be most closely linked to student achievement

#### Implementation of High-Need School Criteria

 The district will now be able to more clearly identify the most effective principals.

### Questions?



#### Resources

#### **Principal Evaluation Research**

- Kimball, S. M., Milanowski, A., & McKinney, S. (2009). Assessing the promise of standards-based performance evaluation for principals: Results from a randomized trial. *Leadership and Policy in Schools*, 8(3), 233–263.
- Kimball, S. M. (2011). Strategic talent management for principals. In A. R. Odden (Ed.), Strategic management of human capital in public education: Improving instructional practice and learning in schools (pp. 133–152). New York: Routledge Press.
- The Wallace Foundation. (2009). Assessing the effectiveness of school leaders: New directions and new processes. New York: Author. Retrieved May 24, 2011, from http://www.wallacefoundation.org/KnowledgeCenter/KnowledgeTopics/CurrentAreas ofFocus/EducationLeadership/Documents/Assessing-the-Effectiveness-of-School-Leaders.pdf
- Goldring, E., Porter, A., Murphy, J., Elliott, S., & Cravens, X. (2007). Assessing learning-centered leadership: Connections to research, professional standards, and current practices. New York: The Wallace Foundation. Retrieved May 24, 2011, from http://www.wallacefoundation.org/SiteCollectionDocuments/WF/Knowledge%20Cent er/Attachments/PDF/Assessing%20Learning-Centered%20Leadership.pdf

#### Resources

#### **Websites**

- New Leaders for New Schools http://www.nlns.org
- Center for Educator Compensation Reform <a href="http://www.cecr.ed.gov/">http://www.cecr.ed.gov/</a>
  - Strategic Management of Human Capital http://www.smhc-cpre.org/